

OUR EDITORIAL BROTHERS will please accept our best thanks for the very flattering manner in which they have been so kind as to notice our humble self. May each and every one of them enjoy as much success as they have wished to us, and may neither their shadow nor their patronage ever grow less.

By the way, never having had the pleasure of seeing friend BAILY, of the Hillsboro Democrat, we can say nothing about his being the best looking Editor in the State, but we feel certain that he is one of the cleverest. We hope he may soon obtain those thousand subscribers to whom he alludes. We owe him one. A prompt and generous acknowledgment of the enterprise of others is characteristic of those who possess the same feeling themselves; as, on the other hand, a contrary course is an almost infallible indication of the absence of such feeling.

REMOVED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—A statement is made by several Washington letter-writers to the effect that Mr. CLAYTON is about to leave the State Department, which will probably be filled by Hon. HENRY CLAY. Mr. CLAYTON is going out as Minister to Russia. Very probably some change will be made, but we hardly expect it in the manner stated. It is by no means likely that Mr. CLAY would enter upon the duties of any of the Departments, but we shall see what we shall see.

Highly Reprehensible.

The following is an extract from a note of Lieut. SCHENCK Commander of the Steamship Ohio:

U. S. STEAMSHIP OHIO, Nov. 16.
I made Charleston Light at half past six this morning, after a run of 56 hours from Sandy Hook, where I left in a strong N. E. gale with a heavy sea running; finding it impossible to communicate, I have for Savannah at 8 o'clock, A. M.

JAS. FINDLAY SCHENCK, U. S. N.
From this it will be seen, of course, that no passengers were taken on board the Ohio at Charleston, although she was advertised to call there, and a number of persons had gone to that City from various points for the express purpose of taking the Steamship, in accordance with the advertisement of her Charleston Agents. We are informed by a gentleman from this place, who was among the disappointed, that the passengers and mails were carried outside the bar at an early hour, on Friday morning, on board the propeller Pilot, in order to await the Ohio, but that vessel did not make her appearance. The Pilot remained outside during the most of the day, but of course nothing was seen of the Steamship, and the passengers were forced to return, and some of them have since went through this place. Mr. WALKER, and the other gentlemen from Wilmington, intend taking the Steamship at New York.

The occasion of such conduct on the part of the commander of the Ohio, is simply this:—Upon the same day, and within a little of the same time, both the Ohio and the Crescent City left New York, the latter having the start by a few minutes. Lieut. SCHENCK, in the note from which we have made an extract at the commencement of this article, tells how he overtook and passed the Crescent City outside of Sandy Hook. It seems to regard the trip to New Orleans as a race with the Crescent City, and no doubt was unwilling to lose time by calling at Charleston, or waiting for the mails or passengers.—Now, Lieut. SCHENCK has a perfect right to risk his own life, if he pleases—at least the public don't care much—but he has no right to endanger that of five hundred passengers on board his vessel, nor to delay the mails, or break through arrangements, upon the faith of which people had left their homes and incurred the expense of going to Charleston, only to be disappointed. Such conduct, and the system of racing, which gave rise to it, cannot be too soon put a stop to, or too severely reprobated.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—We learn from Mr. W. A. WALKER, Postmaster on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, that a man by the name of JOHN PITMAN, was run over on Tuesday morning last, before day, by the locomotive, near the 110th mile post, in Edgecombe county, and instantly killed. It is supposed he was lying on the track in a state of intoxication. The Engineer was not aware of anything of the kind until he arrived at the breakfast house, at Goldsboro, when he discovered part of a man's clothes on the cow hooks. We learn that he leaves a wife and six children.

A POTATO THAT IS A POTATO.—We have been presented with a sweet potato, raised by Mr. D. K. FURCH on Topsail Sound, in this county, which measures twenty-four inches in circumference, is over a foot long, and weighs eleven pounds and a quarter. We think that this potato will be found pretty hard to beat. "A few more of the same sort" would provision a ship for a California voyage.

THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER, is the name of a new weekly paper, under the editorial management of Rev. J. McDANIEL, the first number of which made its appearance in this place yesterday morning, the 22d instant. The name of the Editor is a sufficient guarantee for the ability of the paper, which, as its name implies, will be devoted to the diffusion of religious and general intelligence, although, we presume, especial attention will be paid to all matters relating to the Baptist denomination, of which Mr. McDANIEL is so prominent a member. The paper is very neatly printed. Price \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE GOLDSBORO PATRIOT, we are pleased to see, is again under the editorial charge of Mr. Wm. ROBINSON. Mr. ROBINSON will be assisted in the publication of the paper, by his brother, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON. We hope that the Patriot may live long and do much service in the good cause, besides yielding a handsome profit to its worthy proprietors.

Our Lane and the Charleston Steamships.

It has become quite the fashion with a certain class of Editors, who are either opposed to our line, or interested in the success of the various sea lines between the Northern Cities and Charleston, to decry and vilify the Boats running between this place and Charleston, although the fact is well known that our Boats run at times when the crack Steamships of the Northern lines are totally unable to make any progress. As an instance of this, we may mention a fact which was communicated to us by Capt. MARSHALL, of the Vanderbilt. The Vanderbilt left Charleston on Wednesday evening of last week, at the same time of the Philadelphia Steamship Columbus. On returning to Charleston on Friday, Capt. MARSHALL found the Columbus anchored off Cape Fear Bar; and again on Sunday the Vanderbilt passed her at the same place, and in the same position.

We also learn from the Charleston papers, that the new Steamship Republic, running between Charleston and Baltimore, left the former place on Thursday, but was forced to return, having run out of coal, and being unable to make any head way on account of the weather. Her passengers came thro' this place, complaining bitterly of the whole affair. In fact, all the ocean lines are getting so unpopular, that it is believed the greater part of them will be discontinued for want of passengers.

THE PANORAMA.—HUTCHINGS' Panorama of the Mediterranean is now on exhibition at the Theatre. We have not as yet had the pleasure of seeing it, but hear it very highly spoken of by those who have, and upon whose judgment we rely. See advertisement in another column.

Judge Sharkey's Speech.

In accordance with the request of many of our friends of both parties, we have published the excellent speech of Judge SHARKEY, President of the Mississippi Southern State Convention. It will be found upon our last page, and will amply repay a perusal from all who admire sound sense and sound views upon a subject which, at the present time, occupies a position of paramount importance in the eyes of, at least, the Southern section of the Union. What adds to its weight, is the fact that Judge SHARKEY is now, and always has been, a Whig, and that he presided over a Convention chosen from Whigs and Democrats alike, without any bond of union but a common feeling of opposition to aggression and insult.

Unfortunately, in North Carolina we can witness no such accord. It has been announced, in advance of all action, that the Whig party of this State consider the proposition to hold such a Convention rather as an insult than as an evidence of a wish to promote harmony on the part of their Democratic brethren. We do not believe that this is the universal feeling of the Whigs of this State, but it is that announced by their organs and displayed by their leaders. In view of this state of things we have, from the first, considered the agitation for a State Convention, irrespective of party, as foolish, because useless, and have refrained from it accordingly; and when we call attention, as we now do, to the position of Judge SHARKEY and the Mississippi Convention, it is more for the purpose of showing what has been done in other States, and might have been done in this, than with the hope of effecting any change upon minds so far soured by prejudice as to prefer the gratification of their party spleen to the common interests of their section.

What will the Senate do?

This is the question which, in view of the approaching meeting of Congress, is most frequently asked.—What course will the Senate pursue in regard to the removals and appointments which have been made during the recess? Of course this only relates to a few of the more prominent offices, for to suppose that that body could pay any attention to even one twentieth of the removals which have been made, would be the height of absurdity; in view of the fact that the books of the Post Office Department alone exhibit 2,874 removals of Postmasters, to say nothing of clerks, &c. The Home Department about 4,000 more, and the other departments in proportion. It would not be going beyond the mark, to say that the aggregate number of removals made within the last eight or nine months, reaches at least twelve thousand—a number totally unparalleled in the history of the country—and including, with a few isolated exceptions, every office worth \$200 and upwards. A large number, indeed the majority of these officers, will not come before the Senate, and of those who do, all but a few glaring offenders will, no doubt, be passed over as matter of routine. But we do hope and believe that the Senate will exercise its constitutional power of rejection in some cases where the removals have been made of men who stood by their country in the last war, and appointments of those who traduced her. The cases will readily suggest themselves, and it is an invidious task to particularize, especially when one of the candidates for rejection is a citizen of our own State. We allude to DANIEL M. BARRINGER, lately appointed Minister to Spain, who, in his place in the House of Representatives, was one of the most furious and bitter opponents of the war. Mr. HUDSON, of Massachusetts, who has been appointed Naval Agent at Boston, should also come in for his share of attention. Mr. HUDSON is the man who proposed the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, the abandonment of California and our other conquests, and an ignominious surrender of the whole matter in dispute. It should not be forgotten, either, that that gallant son of North Carolina, Gen. LANE, the "MARION of the war," has been removed from the office of Governor of Oregon, to make way for the redoubtable J. P. GAINES, who surrendered to the Mexicans in the most cowardly manner, without striking a blow. This appointment is disgraceful. We do hope that it may not be confirmed. There are a number of other prominent appointments, of a character similar to those we have mentioned, which we need not now enumerate.

We are as far as any one from wishing to see a course of action adopted, calculated, in any way, to embarrass the administration. We think that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of its proper exercise of the functions devolving upon it; but we candidly think that it would be doing both General TAYLOR and the country a service, to reject men whose appointment was a mistake, and whose confirmation would be an insult to the popular feeling.

Mr. SQUIER.—An Island Ceded to the United States.
It would seem that this individual, United States Charge d'Affaires to Central America, is determined to render himself as notorious for his diplomacy as his illustrious prototype in the State Department, Mr. CLAYTON. It appears that leaving Nicaragua, where he has already signaled his prowess, he has now turned his attention to Honduras, from which State he has obtained for the United States the cession of an Island on the Pacific coast, as well as interests in other Islands, as will be seen by the following circular, addressed to the various foreign Legations and other offices in Central America:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CENTRAL AMERICA.
Leon de Nicaragua, Sept. 28, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, has been ceded to the United States of North America, by the Republic of Honduras, for the time pending constitutional action upon an existing convention between the two Republics, and that, accordingly, speedy possession will be taken of the same, upon behalf of the United States.

The existing port and other regulations of the Island will be continued until otherwise ordered. I have also the honor to add, that the United States has accepted interest in the western Islands and coasts of Honduras, which will not permit her to look with indifference upon any measures which shall affect the present order of things in that quarter.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant.
(Signed) E. GEO. SQUIER.

We must confess ourselves wholly unable to see either the propriety or policy of the United States embroiling herself in the affairs of the semi-humane colonies of Central America. The acquisition of Colonies or Colonial rights is no part of the American system, and certainly never entered into the thoughts or wishes of the framers of our Government. The enterprising namesake of the immortal Yorkish school master should have full liberty and a pressing invitation to re-vist the scenes of his youth at the earliest moment. In plain terms, he should be recalled immediately.

FUNERAL CELEBRATION.—The remains of the late Gen. WORTH and DUNCAN, were interred in New York, on the 15th instant, with the most imposing ceremonies. The procession is said to have been the largest which has ever been seen in that City. An eloquent oration was delivered in the Park by JOHN VAN BUREN.

GEN. SAWYERS.—The Raleigh papers announce the return of GEN. SAWYERS, late Minister to Spain, with his family to that City.

JUDITH BAYLY.—Some of the Virginia papers urge the claims of JUDITH BAYLY as a Democratic candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

The Fayetteville Tragedy.

A most painful excitement has pervaded this country as well as that of Fayetteville for the last week or ten days, arising from the sudden death of a highly respectable citizen of the latter place, Mr. ALEXANDER C. SIMPSON, and the suspicions, which seem to be confirmed by the investigation of a Coroner's Jury that he came to his death by poison, believed to have been administered by his own wife. These are the rumors in the case, and as such we give them. We know nothing of the facts except through the medium of common report. In the last Observer, we had the following article upon the subject. It seems to contain all that is known. Various tales of collusion, &c., have been in circulation, but, as we can find no definite authority, we forbear any further allusion to them.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.—In our last, we briefly recorded the sudden death of Mr. ALEXANDER C. SIMPSON, well and favorably known in this place and the surrounding country as the proprietor of one of the Carriage-making establishments of this place. We are grieved and shocked to be compelled now to add, that he died from the effects of arsenic, administered to him, as the Jury of Inquest believe, by the hands of his own wife. We wish we could spare the duty of recording so horrible a crime, and of wounding the feelings of highly respectable connections on both sides. But the press should know no distinction in such cases.

We do not propose to enter into any detailed statement of the horrible circumstances. We leave that for the proper tribunal, and the proper time. But will merely state, briefly, that, in consequence of a circumstance, a post mortem examination was made by several of our physicians, assisted by a distinguished chemist, and that the presence of arsenic in the stomach was palpably established. After which, a number of witnesses were examined, and the Inquest came to the belief that the poison was administered as above stated. A bench warrant was issued by Judge Deen, and the officers have not yet succeeded in locating Mrs. SIMPSON. We learn that measures have been taken to obtain the offer of the customary reward of \$200 by the Governor of the State for her apprehension.

The Grand Jury of the Superior Court, then in session, inquired into the matter, and found a bill against Mrs. SIMPSON for the murder.

Backed Out.

It now appears plain that Russia has backed out from the arrogant position she assumed towards Turkey upon the subject of the Hungarian refugees. NICHOLAS, no doubt, feels that the time is not yet come when he can swallow Turkey before breakfast, by way of whetting his appetite for the conquest of Western Europe. The mere exhibition of a determination on the part of England to resist any further advance of Russia, at all hazards, has effectively whipped back the great Northern bear to his den.—While we cannot but rejoice at this result, as a triumph of civilization and civilized public opinion over mere brute force, it is equally impossible to forget that the same determination, exhibited a few months sooner, would have saved the cause of humanity in Hungary—prevented the ruin and butchery of the brave Magyars, and erected in their persons a formidable barrier against Cossack aggression and barbarism. PUNCT, ever on the alert, has made the conduct of NICHOLAS the subject of a pair of very clever caricatures. In the first, the autocrat is represented as a spire, with JOHN BULL and LOUIS NAPOLEON trying to coax or force him to be quiet; at which interference, the autocrat aforesaid is very wrath, and tries to break from his friends, singing,

"I won't go home till morning,
I won't go home till morning,
I won't go home till morning,
Till Kossuth does appear."

The second cut is entitled "The Morning after the Spree," and represents the jolly autocrat of the preceding picture in a state of repentance, with the headache and the blue-devils, sitting on a log and assuring himself that he is a fool, and has been guilty of very ridiculous conduct. In fact, the arrogant assumption and ignominious back-out of NICHOLAS, has made him the butt of Europe. So mote it be.

NEW YORK.—The election in New York has resulted as follows:—The Whigs have elected the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Engineer, while the Democrats have elected the Judge of Appeals, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner, and Prison Inspector. The Legislature is equally divided, and stands thus:

	Senate.	Assembly.	Joint Vote.
Democrats.....	15	65	80
Whigs.....	17	63	80

The Home of Gen. Taylor.

The Democratic Advocate, published in Baton Rouge, La., speaking of the late election in that State, uses the following language in regard to the vote in East Baton Rouge, Gen. TAYLOR's own parish. It tells the tale. The Advocate says:

"Tell it both far and near—proclaim it from the highways and thoroughfares of the nation—let it speak forth, trumpet-tongued, from the housetops and around the White House at Washington—that East Baton Rouge is Democratic to the core—that 'Old Zach's' own Parish, which came within seven feet of giving her vote to him, only last November, has repudiated him! 'Old Joe' [JOSEPH WALKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor] has supplied the void, and walks into the Democratic affections of the people with a 77 horse power! Glorious reaction, indeed! Still more glorious will be, if it turns out (which we believe it will) that the rest of the State has done as well—then shall Louisiana take her place in the noble sisterhood comprising Ohio, Maine, Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, Texas, and Iowa—all of which have but recently, through the voice of the people, declared themselves against the Taylor administration."

DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF SEVEN THOUSAND.—The New Brunswick (N. J.) Times has received the majorities in the different counties of New Jersey at the late election, and although the Whigs have a majority of the Legislature, the Democratic majority in the popular vote is 3,608, making a gain of nearly seven thousand for the Democracy since the Presidential election. "Comment is unnecessary."

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press, of the 12th instant, states that BARRY (Democrat) has 4,404 majority over LITTLETON, with six counties to be heard from, which will probably run up his majority to 4,700; that the Senate will probably consist of eight Democrats to four Whigs, and the House of Representatives about forty-seven Democrats to nineteen Whigs.

A fellow who affected to be dumb, and passed himself off as a nephew of Rev. J. N. MATTHEW, has been arrested in Richmond, Va., as an impostor.—The same fellow passed through this place a few weeks since, and we believe "sold" some of our citizens to the tune of some few dollars. He sold a pamphlet of seven or eight pages. It is needless to say, that a second edition of Balaam's quadruped has been prepared, the dumb speaking, and with a pretty strong brogue, too. He is said to be quite a good hand at a revival of religion, or a political barbecue.

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.—The following are the proportions in which the different States of the Union were represented in the Constitutional Convention of California. Of the members, there were:

From New York.....	7	From Connecticut.....	2
" Maryland.....	5	" Vermont.....	2
" Kentucky.....	4	" Virginia.....	2
" Ohio.....	3	" Massachusetts.....	2
" New Jersey.....	2		

THOMAS RHODE ISLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, MINNESOTA, and ILLINOIS, have been admitted as members from California, Indiana, France, &c. In the whole number, there are 14 lawyers and 2 physicians.

Fayetteville News.

The Steamship Republic arrived at New York on Saturday. In addition to the telegraphic dispatch which will be found below, we glean some few items of interest from the papers. Some dramatical scenes in Canton on account of the murder of the Portuguese Governor of Macao by the Chinese. Senor DE AMARAL, the Governor, was murdered on the 23d of August, about 300 yards from the Portuguese fort, by eight Chinamen—it is believed at the instigation of the Chinese government. The naval forces of the different European nations are at Macao, to support the Portuguese authorities. Two American vessels of war are also there to protect our commerce. A rupture is feared, as the Chinese are very jealous and insolent to foreigners. We see nothing else that is not contained in the telegraphic dispatch which we take from the Baltimore Sun:

England.

The English press devoted much space to the consideration of the question of the admission of the London Times says that, by whomsoever proposed, connected, it reflects great credit on the tact, skill, and adroitness of its author. In speaking of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Times says, that the conduct of people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone if they think they can do without Canada. Then and there only will they give up Canada. They will not cede those harbors which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic.

France.

The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed, because of their disinclination to sustain the candidature of the Emperor's son, Prince M. Napoléon, relating to the affairs of Rome. Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as impudent but spirited. He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

The French Ministry resigned in a body on the 30th, though one account says they were dismissed. It seems that the whole ministry assembled that morning, with the exception of O. Billon Barrot, who will still advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Falloux, the retiring minister. At their meeting, Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted dignity. This insult was too deep to be forgiven, and the President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the conservative party of the Assembly; that the Clubs of the Council of State did what he himself could not do, settled the policy of Government, and actually nominated the ministry. This was enough. An explosion instantly followed.

In the evening, M. Dupin read to the Assembly a message from the President, which is very spirited and interesting for it can hardly fail to provoke angry passions, and it may positively produce the coup d'etat which has long been foreshadowed. The London Times says it is a clear and definite signification of the sweeping measure by which the French President has changed his whole administration, and we must suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to convey to France and the world his intention to assume, in his own person, the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic. "Men are needed," says the President, "who can comprehend the necessity of a single direction of a firm character, and a wise necessity of action as well as of words."

The Times continues: "Louis Napoleon has placed himself between absolute success, crowned with absolute power, and certain destruction."

M. Thiers, M. Mole, and Gen. Changarnier, support the new ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said, to join it.

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June, came before the Assembly on the 25th of October. After much discussion the proposition was negatived.

The trial of the insurgents is still progressing at Versailles.

The Parisian journals publish the following imposing dispatch from Gen. Lamoriciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1849.

"Count Nesselrode notified the Ottoman Envoy yesterday, that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be expelled from Turkey."

Faust Effendi regards the affair as settled. Gen. Lamoriciere is to be recalled from Russia and given an important post.

Assassinations of the French soldiers continued at the latest dates.

It is expected that the Pope will return soon, and that the French army will leave immediately. Great hostility was still maintained towards the Pope.

A correspondent of the London Times says that if the Pope returns to Rome, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets.

Austria and Hungary.—The friends who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human blood they have shed, have continued their sanguinary career. The wretch Haynau has been appointed civil and military Governor of Hungary.

A circular of Kossuth's is circulating in Pesth, in which he assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely to render the coronation of a Hapsburger impossible.

There is nothing of special interest from Turkey. The Polish and Hungarian refugees have been provided with new quarters. Kossuth and the leaders remain at Widdin until measures are taken for their ultimate liberation.

There is nothing from Germany has sent passports to Gen'l Guyon, the Irish Hungarian officer, and other British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary.

Russia.—There is nothing new from Russia relative to the difficulty with Turkey about the Hungarian refugees.

Spain.—The new American minister has formally presented himself and with much tact and skill declined, in the name of the President, the doings of the party who proposed to seize upon Cuba.

BRITISH INDIA.—The country directly subject to the British East India Company, contains about 130,000,000 of people, while the protected or tributary States, whose independence is merely nominal, will amount to 20,000,000 more, making the whole some 150,000,000. It is provided with an army of 300,000 men, whose support costs \$70,000,000 per annum, the revenue of India being only twice that amount. There are thousands of military officers brought from Europe, whose appointment is a source of patronage in the hands of influential men. In 1846, the public debt of India, apart from that of England, was \$187,000,000, the annual interest on which is nearly \$9,000,000. India is certainly an immense appendage to be held by a little island, some ten thousand miles distant.

THE LAPEZ OF A CENTURY.—PETER KALM, the Swedish savant, and pupil of LINNÆUS, made a tour through North America just a century ago. Speaking of Pennsylvania, he says:

"Coals there are some in Pennsylvania. There are, indeed, some persons who say that they have seen some coals up the province, but it is not likely."

Last year there was nearly three million tons of coal brought to tide-water from the Pennsylvania mines, exclusive of the immense amount consumed in the manufacture of iron, and in the creation of steam, in the interior. Probably the total amount mined will reach four million tons.

A DELIGHTFUL PLANE ROAD.—We learn from the last Fayetteville Carolinian that about a mile of the new Plane Road is already finished and in operation. It must be an extraordinary Road, for the Carolinian says:

"The wagons which have driven over it, we understand, are delighted with it."

We repeat that the Carolinian has not informed us in what way the wagons exhibited their delight. Perhaps they got on a spree.

MR. PONTIAC is to be appointed a diplomatic post near one of the South American governments.

The Louisiana Election.

The Louisiana Election, which was held on the 22d of August, was a most interesting one, and was attended by a large number of persons, while about starting to go up the river, burst her boiler.

The steamship Republic, which had just come down the river, with a number of passengers, was alongside, endeavoring to reach the levee when the explosion took place.

Many of the passengers on both boats were buried into eternity without a moment's notice. It is impossible to tell how many lives were lost.—The number is estimated as high as one hundred! Many bodies have been recovered—some dead, some living—and others so much mangled, that it is impossible to tell to which sex they belonged.

There are now more than twenty thousand persons on the levee, some looking for friends with whom they had just parted.

The utmost confusion and consternation prevail. The shrieks of the wounded are heart-rending in the extreme.

It is impossible to give the names of the missing. The storm had her pipes blown away and was otherwise damaged. The Louisiana is almost a complete wreck.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 16.
It is supposed that altogether 150 lives are lost, and a very great number wounded.

Already fifty dead bodies have been recovered, and the levee is strewn with the dead and dying.

Hundreds of citizens are assembled around the melancholy scene, endeavoring to recover and recognize the bodies of the victims.

Arranged as they are scattered in every direction, making a most sickening spectacle.

It is impossible to ascertain the names of the number of those lost.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 17.
Captain Kennon, of the steamer Louisiana, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$8,000. The explosion of the boiler is attributed to carelessness, and a searching investigation of the matter is to be had.

Many more dead bodies have been found, and it is thought that the number killed will not be less than two hundred, besides many wounded.

The flags of the shipping in harbor are all flying at half-mast, in consequence of this calamity.

ANTI-RENTISM IN NEW YORK.—A strange spectacle is presented by the returns of the New York election, which has resulted in a tie all around. There are four State officers of each of the parties; four Judges of the Supreme Court of each, and a tie in the Legislature. To account for this, it is necessary to remember that the Anti-Rent faction made up their ticket equally from names already on the tickets of the great parties—half from the Democratic and half from the Whig ticket—they holding the balance of power. The existence of such a faction, and the control they might obtain over the judicial elections, would go farther to stagger our confidence in the propriety of electing judges by the people, than all most anything else. We do not know that such a state of affairs will ever exist in North Carolina, still it is but fair to suppose that what has happened once, in one place, may happen again in another; and it is certainly worthy of consideration, now that the question of popular elections for judicial officers has been agitated in so many of the States, and is likely to be soon discussed in our own. We merely offer these remarks for consideration, and not by way of expressing an opinion, which we have not yet formed, one way or the other.

We respectfully suggest to the Wilmington Journal, that some better evidence than the assertion of the New York Herald is required to show that the negro voters in New York either resolved to vote the Whig ticket, or did so vote. We have seen it stated in a respectable paper (which certainly the Herald is not), that they did not say what party they would vote for.—Fayetteville Observer, 20th inst.

Since the Observer denies the respectability and authority of the Herald, we will furnish it with other authority against which it cannot object. The Boston Atlas, the organ of the Whig party in New England, in its issue of the 8th inst. has the following paragraph:

"NEW YORK COLORED MEN.—A meeting was held one evening last week by the colored voters of New York City, at which they voted to support the Whig ticket unanimously. We hope our colored friends in Boston will imitate the good resolve of their brethren in New York. The Whig party is the party of freedom, and always was."

MISSOURI SENATOR.—Col. DONIPHAN is spoken of as Mr. BENTON's successor as Senator from Missouri, in case BENTON's friends do not succeed in obtaining a majority in the next Legislature of that State.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—WALKER, Democrat, is elected Governor of Louisiana, by a small majority.—There was a very full vote polled. So far as heard from, the relative loss of the Whigs, as compared with the Presidential election, is over fourteen hundred. This is a dull celebration of the anniversary of old Zach's victory, in his own State.

MISSISSIPPI.—The majority for Gen. QUINNAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is from 8,000 to 10,000. All the four members of Congress are Democrats. Mississippi is more Democratic than ever Good for her.

LAW SUITS AHEAD.—The new suspension Bridge thrown over the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va., proves to be an obstruction to the navigation of that stream, several steamboats having been unable to pass under it. Some of the proprietors threaten to institute suits for damages against the Bridge Company, in order to recover the amount of the loss which they allege they have lost by the delay. The Press of Pittsburgh, Pa., seems quite excited upon the subject.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—A private letter from a gentleman at San Francisco, to his friend in New York, says:

"I have been, as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend, Mr. C., has lately left for Scotland, and I have given him a commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: Not less than six feet, blue eyes and auburn hair. I am either to marry her, or pay a forfeit of \$10,000. I do hope, as soon as the country is a little more settled, about ten thousand first rate girls will start for California; we have goods enough, and gold enough, now give us some wives."

CULTIVATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is an approximate estimate of the proportion of lands in the respective States and Territories, at this time under cultivation:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
New Hampshire.....	60	Ohio.....	50
Vermont.....	40	Indiana.....	50
Maine.....	20	Illinois.....	30
Massachusetts.....	20	Michigan.....	30
New York.....	60	Iowa.....	10
New Jersey.....	65	Texas (proper).....	15
Pennsylvania.....	70	Rhode Island.....	60
Maryland.....	20	Connecticut.....	75
Virginia.....	40	Florida.....	15
South Carolina.....	40	Wisconsin.....	20
Georgia.....	40	Missouri.....	20
Alabama.....	20	North Carolina.....	25
Mississippi.....	50	Louisiana.....	25
Tennessee.....	40	Arkansas.....	25
Kentucky.....	40		

This shows that, without our newly acquired territories, there is 60 per cent. of the United States, or more than one-half, uncult

